SPRING FASHIONS.

New Styles and Materials for Feminine Adornment.

COLORS AND TRIMMINGS.

Boots, Slippers, Parasols and Novelties in Millinery Goods.

March 6 is generally selected as the day upon which the models for spring and summer totlets are dis-played and, notwithstanding this is Ash Wednesday, is the day announced for the "grand openings."

For several years the changes in the styles dresses have been slight; 1577 may justly be called "the year of tight fitting dresses," and yet there has sever been a time when women had so many resources for their toilet. Princess dresses are still fashionable, though not exclusively so, for walking selda" or the "Adriana," are greatly in favor and will This style is well adapted to street wear, as long dresses, though graceful and elegant in the house, are out of place in the street. The unfortunate hand that carries the train becomes stiff and tired, and if a skirt elevator is used the weight of the dress

BHORT WALKING DRESSES. It is of little use for the public at large to anothe matize lashion, if the majority of women fail to see or appreciate the efforts that are made to unite lashion past walking dresses of a length to clear the ground, or, at least, not to require holding up, have been who could at once relieve their entire sex from ens individual life. But many of these ride in carringes, and, therefore, know nothing of the disagreeable consequences of dragging a weight of skirts upon the pavement. In France the walking dress is universally adopted and is generally of a dark, soft wool ien material cut short enough to offer no obstacle to locomotion and requiring no effort to keep it out of firt and debris of the street and crossings. In this ountry short walking dresses are supremely the neces lity of those women who lead active lives, and the apportunity is now offered them of adopting the style sanctioned by the authority of the best taste, which will at once relieve them from the ocium of being

THE "KILT" SEIRT. This is also a very stylish design, well suited to the new materials, and requires only the addition of a jacket or a lashionably long basque. It combines very stylishly with the "Diana" basque, the vest,

acarf and facing for the cuffs unit revers of sile.

The "coat basque," which, as its name implies, is in
the coat siyle, and is very effectively worn with the
kitt skirt.

atreet or at home, is the "Wellington." It has a new, jaunty and decidedly sensible English walking skirt; one deep kilt plaiting the only trimming. The overdress has a vest front, with stylish cutaway jacket, the back long and simply draped, with lapels the greatest simplicity, combined with a certain dash and grace that is purely French, and distinguishes

Simple in arrangement, but very coquettish in affect, the "laveuse," as the name indicates, is the design popularly knows as the washerwoman's overskirt. The bottom of the apren is carelessly turned up on the outside, below a deep plant, and the back is formed of two long, straight breadths, having the front corners caught back in the middle with a bow. The design is suitable to all dress materials, and is well adapted to summer washing goods.

Blouse waists will be especially popular, as they are to well adapted to the spring and summer materials. The "Ariel" is an exceedingly pretty style, while the attractive. The "Carrick" collars and capes are very siylsh for street wear, and a great addition to a cos-

tume.

The jackets and sacques introduced are decidedly masculine in effect, and the "Antonine" and the "Paquita" are among the most novel.

"MIGNON VISITE."

This garment partakes of the fichu order, and will divide the honors with the "fichu cape" for early summer. They will be very effective made in dress material on suits, as well as in silk, and, as the season advances, will form an exceedingly pretty appointment, made in lace or muslin. These mantelettes require a very small amount of material, from two to three yards being quite sufficient for the garment. When made in back cashmere they can be worn with almost any color or fabric.

Desicale foundations are besprinkled by what, in facultar registance might be called "umbering"

be worn with almost any color or labric.

Beneate foundations are besprinkled by what, in familiar parlance, might be called "lumbering" knois, and broken threads, so arranged as to oo without any arrangement at all; or, again, the soft waste of a tiny cotton field seems spread confusedly over silk and wool surfaces of abber hue. Such downy interminglings are, however, of silken texture likewise, or, it may be, have some intermingling of fine wool, the similitude of the cotton field being for the sake only of comparison. Cotton goods also show the tuffuence of bourette lideas. Notwithstanding bourette styles are generally prevalent, they are not universally used. In silk and woolsome refined materials are smooth surface and without adventitious attraction in the way of tuffings or what may be akin therete. Here if combinations of colors are employed it is to a moderate extent only and the patterns are unobtrusive. Some are in armure designs and extremely small squares, so minute as scarce to deserve the name of equare nor yet of a pin-head clicek. Others again are wrought in small patterns, showing many quaint designs in a variety of colors, but they are also comparatively defeate.

Drap des indes is so called from the intermixture of goid, which appears in the close design of interweaving. Other materials of like nature are called respectively bouches angora, velours de perse, or grap kaboul, and of such homenciature it will be perserved that Oriental ideas have not departed. These novelities are in single widths or twenty-four or double widths or from forty-four to forty-eight naches Prices begin from \$1 per yard upward, the fluor varieties being very expensive.

Summer camer's bar, almost as thm as grenadire and smoothly woven in straight threads like bouting, but much fluer, is sare to become popular. This can be obtained in an excellent coal black, which it was hiposable to secure even in the best bunting. Bunting style in median wait, sells at fifty cents shown in fair quainties at sixty cents. Koulted da

Cheap wood and wood and cotton mixed goods show a great improvement in the method of manufacture; this as regards both style in imitating night price this as regards both style in imitating night price this as regards both style in imitating night price goods and also the colors. Really handsome materials are sold at fifty and seventy-five cents per yard. Many ladies buy a dress of low priced material early in the spring, intending to use it only until more decided styles are out. There are a new designs that seem expressly solted to this demand; one is an all wool goods at forty cents per yard, in two shades of brown, aark gray and brine, similar in style to the debegos of two years ago, but far botter in general appearance than those fabrics were when sold at seventy-five cents a yard.

Debego is shown, both in angle and double width, if extremely five qualities, which combine most beautifully with silk.

Cashmeres have become a standard tabric, and merchants say that more of these goods are soid than of any other orought toth the market. The dark cloth shades are introduced as largely as they have ever been, with a variety of new shades, which have not been shown before this season.

The grand opers aspiacas, the Turkish brilliantines and the beaver mohairs are excellent for serviceable husiness mu traveling dresses. They are prought in pure coal black, with done lesser. These fabrics make most teautiful kill suite, kill plattings and coat polonias so. Dresses are so little drajed at present that these goods have just enough dressing in them to make up and retain their plantings must beautifully. They range in price from forty cents to \$1.50 per yard.

There are new introductions in s.ik goods that are extremely pleasing, not only in beauty but in "ieel." It a sitk handles nicely it recommends itself at once. Among the most beautiful summer sitks is Chency's new raw sitk honges in a variety of armure patterns, and in the new tan sandes. They are sinje exquisite in style and co.or and will combine richly and effectively with black or brown velvet or bronze size. They are twenty-two inches wide and retail at \$1 per yard. There is also manufactured a black armure, same make, width and price, which is the most duable and substantial six in the market, being indeating its beauty, and wars like ifon. It is soft in texture, drapes as gracefining as customere, will accept any amount of lit usago, stin retaining its beauty, and wears like ifon. In pure sitks bourette patterns are not extensively imported. Here we find rather such attractions as are insulated in mossic designs, or brocades in small batterns, quisities, of course, bound usually lighter thing, during winter. Among the novettes are the "Jiasper" sitks, which are glassy, with analyse or tighted of the brightest colors.

A chart land liquors, classified as follows:—91,015 and cases of whoses of whoses of whoses of whoses of champagne, 20,363 gallons of tum, 656 gallons of winskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of whiskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of which said and cases of champagne, 20,363 gallons for um, 656 gallons of vin side and occr. making a total of 98 402 gallons for which said occr. Indiany of which and occr. Indiany of which and occr. Indiany of a customer and occr. making a total of 98 402 gallons of winskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of which said and cases of champagne, 20,363 gallons for um, 656 gallons for which said and cases of champagne, 20,363 gallons for um, 656 gallons of vin steep, 100,000 of whiskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of whiskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of whiskey, 1,632 cases of condities, 10 whoses of whiskey, 1,632 cases of Yard.
There are new introductions in silk goods that are ex-

the new gray times beautifully brought out, the colors far surpassing those of French manufacture. The most beautiful colors are introduced in the American "gros faille" sisks. These goods are of superior love-liness for evening wear, having a handsome lustre, and drape as pracefully as drap de Chine. Price \$1 the yard.

Plain silks worn at present chiefly in combination are, as hitherto, softly woven, and follow, rather than lead, in the way of color. Prices commence at \$1 50 per yard.

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Noticeable changes have taken place in regard to color. The novelty of the time is the presentation of the Havane (Havana) shades so called from the resemblance, real or lanched, to a cigar. Not always, however, the quiet brown which pervades the soothing weed when pried in shape ready for sale, or reposing in the pocket of some "lord of greation," but rather when, in process of fumigation, different grayish brown or browning gray shades are emitted. It is chiefly in millinery that the Havane shades appear. They are seen in dress goods, but to a limited extentionly. There never was a time, indeed, when fancistly but this of course must be understood as true only where many colors are placed in juxtaposition in the same piece of goods; for where plain labrics appear there is a shrinking from anything that may swor of the pronence. In consequence of the prestige accorded to dark green, colors that harmonize therewith are brought forward, both in tasteful intermixtures in dress goods and in combinations resulting from the skillful hand of the milliner. Thus, for example, the union of paie blue with dark green is too exquisite a rednement to be readily reimquiched; then, again, paie pink shows in lovely contrast on a surface of moss green, to say nothing of the more striking attractions of bright red when used to lighten the sombrease of bright red when used to lighten the sombrease of bright red when used to lighten the sombrease of bright red when used to lighten the sombrease of bright red when seen the true the laster shades for shift seems a contradiction, yet nevertheless it is quite from the sombrease of brighter the when the said that such when rightly employed can be stow the truest pleasure, as contradiction, yet never heart with general and choice. Biane mat is a dead white; blane frais is a next remely pure white, and blane rose, though

irowns of lortune, like Banquo's gnost, "will not down," and so from time to time this peculiar color is revived.

It was thought aim st impossible to present anything more beautiful in the way of trimmings than was introduced last tail, but this season seems to surpass, if possible, all previous efforts in this line, if one may judge from the charming effects produced in the arc-en-cele or rambow combination of times and the laminée fringes that represent cascades and plumes in their feathery appearance. A handsome fringe of grass or mininée leurst and plain twist combined has a deep netted heading of silk, with three rows of arc-en-cell beads put on the netting in diament pattern, with a plain ailk square in the centre. Tassels of the twist are knotted into the heading, and, while forming an elegant fringe, the whole effect is light and graceful. Another combination represents Milau balls strung in rows between silk twist tassels and having loops of arc-en-cell beads interspersed. Some of the fringes are attached to the heading in such a misuner as to have the effect of being sewed on upside down, and the fringe then allowed to fall as it will; others appear as if out in bits two or three inches long, with a heading in the centre and the fringe allowed to turn both backward and forward, a tassel depending from the centre of the piece. The elect is by no means ungraceful, and is in such marked contrast to what we have so long been acquistomed to see that they will, no doubt, become very popular. They are shown in all qualities and no liprices, from one inch to four or five inches in depth, and from fifty cents to \$6 per yard.

"Tinsel" is a brassy looking jet that is actiner so dark as brooze nor so oright as gold, while it is light in weight, and the effect of an evening wrap or costume is particularly brilliant.

Velvet galloons will be used on early spring garments, and later will give place to Jacquard colored bands with fringed edges, the latter being used as headings to colored silk fringes on ails garme

in onces, varying in west from one to two and a half inches.

Auchier entirely new trimming is made of ladies?

Auchier entirely new trimming is made of ladies?

Cloth cut in arabesque designs, with both edges describing a deep scaling, pointed, round or heart shaped, and placed over cashmure of a contracting shade or color, the whole being united by shaded embroidery hose, put in "Bonax" machine stitch around ine edges of the design. The colors are creamy white cloth on a blue cashmere, ground dark mode on creamy cashmere, brown and mode sad light and dark mode.

means, they fit the collective toes, the joints of these toes and the bail of the loot, setting sungly under the arch of the instep, button neatly over the ankle joint and support as well as protect this useful peak extremity. Ladies can wear a full size smaller in this kind of shoe with case and comfort, while a homely, and, may be auded, almost a deformed, foot can be made to look handsome in these high instep boots. Hence their popularity. Slippers are shown in a variety of pretty styles of this make, and the Newport and Oxford fles are too popular ever to lose flavor. The materials in flivor for the walking boot are Indian goat, Frenca kid and patent leather, all three of which are used for foreings, while all the finely woven fabrics in use for dresses supply the uppers. Really the most beautiful shoe shown this season is in this style, with silk matelasse uppers, patent leather vamps and medium welt sole, yellow stitched. Indian goat in connection with matelasse make a desirable boot for ordinary walking, and armure slik or black satin, in combination with French kid, make an elegant boot for Carriage or the promenade.

French kid, make an elegant boot for carriage or the promenade.

PARASOLS

The small parasols are again introduced, and are just "the thing" for early spring and carriage use. An entirely new labric called "Zanilla" cloth is introduced for sun umbrellas, and with bothe most popular material used. It closely resembles twilled ank, and the "Victoria" border in satin is also introduced in this style. They are in every variety of finish and in all sizes, with natural atteks or norm, nickel, bond, celluloid and ivory handles, and are in moderate prices, altegether a very tasty and genteel article. One of the most phynkar improvements is the new "lock tip," which prevents the ripping up of the covers—as has often been the case by the breaking of threads—which will hold as long as the frame lasts and is adaptable to both umbrellas and paraso's. They are consumental as well as useful, and as soon as parchasers become acquainted with this novelty no paragor or umbrella will be accepted without the improvement.

chasers occur acquainted with this novely no paragoo of umbrella will be accepted without the improvement.

A PEW HINTS IN MILLINERY.

Easter is the earnest period at which indies don their
hew spring beanets, but perhaps an intimation will not
come amiss, in a brief whileper—which must go no further—as to what they are likely to have. There are no
striking peculiar lites in brims, soarce any rise very
high over the forchead nor do they extend out at the
sides, yet here there i no absence either of novelty
or variety, for not a low of the new openats are prosented with a failing coronet in front, quite a different
feature from what has been seen. Jauly brims turn
up or flare back coquettably, but this is not surprising, since for certain laces these seem almost a
nocessity.

If crowns in general neither rise very high nor present any other very noticeable features, yet they are
by no means alike. Some are narrow and shelve up
from the back in peculiar lashion; others are broad,
rising in very different style, and others again have
the cap-like crowns which belong to the Normsindy
bonnets. For general wear rough and ready arraws
are shown in variety as to color as well also as in
olick, and it may be added that the Hawane shades
are noticeable. The English walking hat appears
once more; indeed, it would seem to be almost a
standard shape, so continually is it, revived, and for
general service there is no more desirable style of
hat.

"Marie Stuart" shapes are frequent, out those need
no description since every one is familiar with the
special shape, whether in neaddress or bounct, which

no description since every one is familiar with the special shape, whether in headuress or bonnet, which by commos consent is allotted to and boars the name of the beautiful Queen of Scotland.

WINE AND LIQUOR TRADE.

During the mouth of February there was imported into this port no less than 98,402 gallons of wines, spirits and liquors, classified as follows:-91,019

FINE ARTS.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE. One of those very interesting and pleasant gather tions, took place at the rooms of the Art Students' League tast evening. There was, as usual, a good sized company present, composed of lady and gen-tleman students, their friends and invited guests. At the business meeting, which took place in th early part of the evening, Mr. Frank Waller, the president of the league, announced to the assembled members that the society had been duly incorporated under the laws of the State, the act bearing date of February 8.

tertainment and instruction of those present con-

The art exhibition which was provided for the entertainment and instruction of those present consisted of loaned color studies and black and white drawings, both loreign and native.

A bold and masterly sketch, by Detaille, for his "Salut aux Blesses," an engraving of which was hung below, attracted much attention. It was loaned by Mr. Samuel Haws, the owner of the picture. In this sketch it is a Prussian general and staff saluting a band of French prisoners guarded by cutrassiers; evidently a trial sketch for the idea of a salute to the wounded. It was on the original picture that the Prussian prisoners were changed into Bavariaus by sitering their uniforms—painting them over in water colors, when were atterward wasned off—before it could satisfy the French authorities and secure admission into the French authorities and secure admission into the French Salou.

On an easel was a copy by Lathrop of Giorgioni's "St. Giorgi," loaned by Clarence Cook. On the top of the easel was a Prussian helmet, picked up on a battle field by Detaille, and with a sketch of a dead soldier—probably the owner of the helmet—painted on the visor by the artist; leaned by Mr. R. R. Haynes. This same gentleman also lent several interesting sketches by Cerome, Rosa Bonheur, J. G. Vibert, Kaubach and Bougnton.

There were sketches by Coman, J. D. Smillie, Wyatt Eaton, Reinhart, Abbey, Miranda, Jessie Curtis, Shirlaw and others—many in pen and ink, for reproduction, James M. Hart sent a strong study of a tree, Miller a couple of small land-capes, Sartain a little figure and Shirlaw a bold study of a boy on market, sunf. An interesting head was by Thomas Soully,

Mr. Parsons, of Harper's, ioaned a very interesting

Mr. Parsons, of Harper's, loaned a very interesting Mr. Parsons, of Harper's, ionned a very interesting collection of sketches in oil, water colors, pencil and pen and ink, presented to him by illustrators, among which we note the names Porte Crayon (Colonel Strothers), Winslow Homer, W. L. Sheppard, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Fredericks and Harry Fonn. There were also a neat little lot of pen and inks, executed by Catalan artists for the La Llumanera, the Catalan newspaper published here.

The next mouthly exhibition, which will be the principal one of the year, will be composed of were done in the like, portraits, composition and sketch classes, and outside of the league.

PICTURES TO BE SOLD. There are now on exhibition at Schenck's auction rooms, in Maiden lane-where they will be sold on to-morrow and Friday afternoons-a collection of 127 pictures from foreign and American hands. The home

pictures from foreign and American hands. The home pictures are in most cases directly from the artists, and those from abroad are from various hands.

We note the following:—C. T. Puelan's "Quiet on the Busskill," nearly handled and pleasing it color; Erness Parton's "Adirondacks;" R. C. Diague's excellent "In the Library;" J. G. Brown's careful and characteristic "Waiting for a Castomer;" C. H. Shearer's effective "Environs of Munich;" P. Leto's well handled and bright "Springstime in the Woods;" T. L. Smith's "Winter Landscape;" H. E. Reyntjen's estetul "The Doctor Conquered by a Necklace;" a J. C. Nicoli and an Arthur Quartley; Harry Beard's amusing "Visit to the Doctor; F. Miralle's bold and interesting "Girl Reading;" Wordsworth Thompson's pleasing "Coming from Senool;" Larer's ince little figure, "The Halberdier;" Van Eiten's "Landscape Near Granby, Conn.," full of light; E. L. Henrys neat "Waiting for an Answer;" George Inness' powerful "Twinght Near Loeus;" James M. Hart's "Under the Eims;" a large and good Louis Roube of a goat and sheep in a stable; A. T. Briener's very real "Elevator on the Missiaspp;" Plo Ricci's "Cremating the Love Letters," very good it we except the face; James H. Beard'a greybound "Waiting for His Mistress;" Quilton's neat "Still Life;" Gelir's pleasing and sympathetic "Grandpa's Smoking Cap;" Miss Poweil's quite effective "Doge of Venice," and innily an oblong Peter Moran, "Fly Time," good in drawing, pleasing in tone and natural.

PICTURES SOLD AT UTICA. principal prices paid for the pictures sent by New York artists to the Utica Exhibition, which closed a few days ago, are as follows:—Cropsoy's "On the Hudson," \$200; K. Van Elten's "Clearing Off in the Adirondsecks," \$500; Fhoheas's "Crook's Point, Luke George," \$230; Thany's "tarkish Scene," \$250; Snartleff's "Wolf at the Door," \$250; T. A. Richarus "Rheinfeis," \$275; A. H. Wyan's "The Maegilit-caddy's Reeks," \$500; H. M. Cora's "Noar Lucerne, N. Y." \$200; K. Van Eiten's "Scene in the Tyrot," \$350; M. P. de Haas' "Marine and Lighthouse," \$400; T. W. Wood's "Antuma Leaves," \$250; M. P. de Haas' "Marine and Lighthouse," \$400; T. W. Wood's "Antuma Leaves," \$200; A. W. Casilear's "New Hampshire Scenery," \$1,000; David Johnson's "Brook Study as Warwick," \$1,000; Arthur Quartley's "Marine," \$200; L. W. Wie's "First Storm of the Sosson," \$200; William Hart's "On the Ausable," \$600; Louis Tiffany's "Turkish Landscape, with flaures," \$250; Worusworth Thompson's "Weedding Journey," \$285, and J. G. Thom's "Feeding the Chickens," \$400. Among other artists who sold pictures were Fuller, Tait, J. C. Nicoli, Soniag, Incess, E. Moran, Juile H. Beers, Pope, Ream, Leura Woodward, Hahn, S. M. Osborne, Heade, Ogilvic, G. H. Smille, J. B. Morse and F. Dielman. closed a few days ago, are as follows:-Cropsey's "On

There was a large attendance during yesterday afby Card to the "private view" of the vory interesting collection of pictures brought together for the first exhibition of the Society of American Artists. The exhibition opens to-day to the general public,

The Advisory Committee on Art for the Paris Exposition met at their rooms, No. 625 Broadway, yesterday forenoon. In addition to some routine business, action was taken on a number of pictures received in order to declude which should be sent to the Exposition. As the whole of the pictures have not yet passed under inspection at ull list of those which are to go will not be outsinable for some days.

THE ARMORY PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON SQUARE CONSIDERED A GOOD SITE BY THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON COUNTY AFFAIRS-DISCUSSION ON THEIR

Au attempt was made yesterday in the Board of Aldermen to adopt a report and pass resolutions favoring the erection of an armory on Washington square. This report was made by the Committee on County Affairs, of which Alderman Sauer is chairman. The other two demogratic members of the committee who signed the report are Mosses. Shells and Wachner. lused to sign the document. The Tammany members of the Board are compelled to favor the project in consequence of the position assumed by Comptroller Keily as to locating an armory in this vicinity. Some of them, however, who reside in the district in which washington square is located may be induced to oppose the project when the resolutions again come before the Board for consideration.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the report submitten yesteriary the three democratic members make the colowing statement:—

Your committee, in refusing to recommend your honor, this body to approve of the purpose of the protest of the cated by the Common Commin of the city in the year ledge, viz :—the uses of the military and for military purposes; and be it further resolved, that His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of said memorias, when pre-pared by the Commed to the Corporation, to the Fresheat of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly of this State.

State.

DODGING THE ISSUE,

Considerable parliamentary skirminshing took place in regard to the adoption or rejection of the report.

A motion to take immediate action was lost by a tie vote of 10 to 10. It was dinary deemed judicious to postpone turther action until the next meeting of the Board.

oard. According to the different votes taken during the

According to the different votes taken during the debute it appeared that the lollowing Altermen layer the idea of creeting an armory on Westington equare:—Messis, Roberts, Bennett, Carroll, Erharat, Foster, Guntzer, Keenan, Sheils, Wachner, Sauer, L. wis and Slevin. The opponents to the proposition are Messis, Birin, Gedney, Hall, Janobas, Riernan, Morris, Perley, Pinings, Pinckney and Reilly.

Another Proposition.

Alderman Morris presented for consideration the drait of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for the location and erection of two Brigains afmories. This bill calls for the appointment of a commission, consisting of the Mayor, Compitalier and Commissioner of Public Works, for the purpose of sleeting proper sites and also the designating of three appraisers to estimate the value of the land. Under section 16 of the bill "the Board of Estimate and Apportuninent is sushorized and directed to put in the tax levy for the Year 1850 a sum not less than

twenty per cent of the whole amount required, in cluding interest thereon, and a like amount every lob-lowing year thereafter until the whole amount of this debt is paid off."

debt is paid off."

The resolution and accompanying bill were inid over. Resolutions were introduced by Alderman Pericy suggesting the selection of a portion of Hamilton Park, bounded by Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. Third and Lexington avenues, for the location of a suitable armory. He thought that the sum of \$375,000 or \$400,000 might be reasonably expended for such a structure. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

AID THE EIGHTH.

A COMMITTEE OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION N.G.S.N.Y. APPOINTED TO DEVISE THE MEANS OF ASSISTANCE.

The officers of the First division N.G.S.N.Y. met last night in Thirteenty street, near Fifth avenue. There were present General Shaler, General Wood-ford, Colonel Emmons Clark, Colonel Cruger, Colonel Porter, Colonel Vose, Colonel Montgomery and a num per of other distinguished officers of the Nationa Guard of the State of New York. The occasion meeting, it was understood, was to perfect some plan by which the late losses of the Eighth regiment by the disastrous fire at their armory should be in a measure regard, in opining the meeting General Shaler said that he was glad to find that all the regimental commanders of the First division were present with very lew exceptions. He had no plans to propose. He supposed that what the unfortunate Eighth wanted just now more than anything clse was money. There should be some concert of action, and the teneral wished to hear from the others present the best way they thought they could nelp their suffering friends. He then proposed the name of General Woodlord as the president of the meeting, and the latter gentleman accepted the honor. Colonel Monigomery acting as secretary. General shaler said he supposed the best way to help the Eighth was by a graud promenade concert at Gilmore's Garden, in which every man in every regiment would teel he could take an active part. This view was indorsed by Colonel Grugor, of the Twellta regiment. There might be a dress parade by one regiment, guard mounting by another, drail by a third, and so on. It was finally proposed that a committee of five regimental officers should be selected, who would report at an early special meeting the form of entertainment decided on any make all inquiries as to time, place, &c.

During the debate in regard to the misfortunes of meeting, it was understood, was to perfect some

while report at an early special make all inquiries at to time, place, &c.

During the debate in regard to the mistoriumes of the Eighth quite an interesting undercurrent of opposition to the concert plan cropped out. Colocci Emmons Clark, of the Seventh regiment, said the matter had been under consideration by his regiment for some time, and while he was authorized to testify the sympathy of the Seventh by a liberal subscription be thought, in view of the lact that his own organize tions was getting up an entertainment on their ow

tribution."

Colonel Porter said he thought the State should make good all the losses, and while announcing the view warmy extended his sympathy to the Eight and pledged his regiment to do as unch as any other to Essist the unfortunate member of the National Guard.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Trimm & Sumner, dealers in poultry, at No. 461 Washington Market, are reported tailed. The Brm was an old established one, but only enjoyed moderate credit, as they required much time to pay their bills. They had property in Saratoga and were estimated in the trade to be worth about \$15,000. The liabilities

They had property in Saratoga and were estimated in the trade to be worth about \$15,000. The liabilities amount to about \$25,000 and they are endeavoring to obtain a settlement at the cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of F. O. Boyd & Co., commission liquor desicrs, at the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, will probably not exceed \$25,000. They are indebted on accommodation paper given to parties in the West to help them, a portion of which is now in the possession of the Chicago banks, and the judgments just entered against the tirm by the Merchants' National Bank for \$1,786, both of Chicago, are on this account. Mr. Boyd said yesterday that the liability on accommodation paper was about \$12,000, and the perchandise indebtedness would not amount to over \$10,000. They hoped to make a favorable settlement, as the creditors were well disposed, some of their creditors having already written to the effect, "Pay us when you can." There will probably be no meeting of creditors, as they are scattered in all parts of the country.

George H. Bartuls, desiler in produce, at No. 258 Washington street, whose assignment for the benefit of his creditors was announced yesterday, has intollities amounting to \$6,500. The failure was caused by losses in trace and the inability to make collictions; creditors pressed him hara for money and judgments were taken against him. He has been in business since 1804.

A meeting of the creditors of John Kavanngh was held yesterday at the office of Register Keichum. Schedules were presented snowing inabilities smounting to about \$40,000, and the following claims were proved:—James O'Brien, \$334; Isaac J. Greenwood, \$1,655 S. Gustave Rayhand, \$4,702 S2; J. L. Mott's from Works, \$127 Is; L. Strasburger & Co., \$217. John H. Platt was appointed assignee in bankruptcy, over a year ago, made application yesterday to Register Dwight for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition on the part of creditors.

register Dayton has ordered a dividend of fiteen per cent to be paid to the individual creditors of Will-iam Moller, the sugar refiber.

At a meeting of the oraditors of Albert W. Rollins,

ONLY A DEFICIT.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES BY THE CASHIER OF THE BREWERS AND GROCERS' BANK-HIS AR-REST ON A CIVIL SUIT.

Toward the close of business down town yesterday rumors seriously affecting the standing of the Brewers and Grocers' Bank, on the southwest corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, were freely circulated, and it was also reported that a defacation running far into the thousands had been discovered and that the cashier had been arrested

runtum far into the thousands had been discovered and that the cashier had been arrested Upon inquiry at the Sherill's office Major Quincy, the Order of Arrest Cierk, while referring to the register of arrests showed the reperture that a Mr. John W. Hesse, late cashier of said bank, had been arrested on the 1st inst, on a civil suit instituted in the Supreme Court by Isaac Mehrbach and that Mr. Hesse had been subsequently released on bail smounting to \$12,000. Mr. Menrbach was found at his stables in East Twenty-fourth street and there explained that the action he had brought against Mr. Hesse had bothing whatever to do with the Browers and Grocers' Bank, of which detected by Hosse while endeavoring to negotiate some promissory notes belonging to Mr. Mchrbach and which notes had been, as slieged, disposed of by Mr. Hesse in his individual capacity as a broker. The bank had buspended or removed him some days previous, owing to some other irregularities. He was satisfied that the lustifution was sound to the core.

Mr. James Everard, Fresident of the Brewers and Grocers' Bank, in reply to questions put to him by the reporter, said:—"There is no defaication whatever in the bank. A few weeks ago we accertained that Mrs-Hesse, the cashier, had become assigned to a huminess contrary to the rules of the institution, when Mr. Hesse told me that he was interested in the affairs of that firm. By order of the Board of Directors, however, I removed him at once, and I have since issued circulars to various banking institutions that Mr. Hesse is no longer castier of the Brewers and Grocers' Bank, Since his removal Mr. Orvis, one of the State Bank, Since his removal Mr. Orvis, one of the State Bank, Since his removal Mr. Orvis, one of the State Bank, Since his removal Mr. Orvis, one of the State Bank, Since his removal Mr. Orvis, one of the State Bank, Since his removal Mr. Hesse told me that he was interested in the affairs of that firm. By order of the Board of Directors, however, I removed him at once, and I have since iss

GARRABRANT INVESTIGATED.

The creditors of Smith Garrabrant, an extensive real estate dealer of Jersey City, had him indicted by the Grand Jury of Budson county for obtaining money under false representations and with intent to defraud. Ine trial of the Brist indictment, in which John Reilly charged Garrabrant with making one promissory bote for \$1.750, and innovating another for \$355, with intent to defr. ud, was concluded yesterday. The defendant in his testimonly stated that he is saxly-one years of age and has remained in New Jersov thirty years, the latter ten of which he has been engaged in real estate business; that most of his purchases were made within the past two years, and that he failed in September owing to the general shrinkage in values. He contradicted Reilly's evidence in several points by positive demails, and was corroborated by his clerk, Perry W. Hainea The prosecution then called in rebuttal Hugh McKay, the heaviest loser among the creditors; George Wichanan, Samuel W. Garrison and Charles Mount, all of whom said they were acquainted with the defendant and knew his reputations well that they would not be rever him under oath. The case was given by yough Hoffman to the jury, who wranged for eight hours over a verdict, till at a late hour inst evening a verdict of not guilty was rendered. The trial of the other cases will not take place till nozit term of Court. by the Grand Jury of Hudson county for

Progress of the Contest Before Surrogate Calvin.

MRS. THORNE'S TESTIMONY.

Another Man Who Made Loans to Corneius J. Vanderbilt.

A further hearing in the case of Mrs. La Bau and other children of the late Commodore Vanderbil; who seek to have the will set aside, was had before the Surrogate yesterday. Cornelius J. was not present, and his senior counsel, Judge Jorry Biack, was in Washington attending to another case. Jacob Vanderbilt, brother of the Commodore, was present, and seemed to take an idle sort of interest in the proceedings. The tilts between counsei-which were fre-quent-seemed to afford him great amusoment.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, wife of William K. Thorne, of No. 13 West Sixteenth street, and daughter of Comtachment and was examined by Mr. Lord. She testi fled that her mother died in August, 1868, but she

would not tell the precise date.

Mr. Lord-Do you recollect the time your mother

was taken to the asylum? Mr. Clinton objected to the question, claiming that the fact was already in evidence; but the Court held that as he had received similar testimony he would accept this also.

Witness thought her mother was taken to the asylum in the fall season; what year it was she could not tell; had never conversed with William H. Vanderbilt on the subject; Commodore Vanderbilt mar ried his second wite in August, 1869; witness was not present to witness the ceremony and did not see the new Mrs. Vanderbit until the latter returned to New York from the wedding tour; I was always courteous to her and she was polite to me; in June, 1875, there was a conversation between Commodore Vanderbild and his children in the front room of the second story of the Commodore's house in Washington place; there were present Mrs. Crawford, the witness, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Vanderbitt, Mr. Davidge and someody else, whom she could not recollect, was in the room witness took no part in the conversation until the latter part of it; at first there was a conversation between the Commodore and Mr. Davidge; Mr. Davidge said that Commodore Vanderbilt had some very nice grand-hildren, alluding to Mr. Thorne's and mine,

MRS. THORNE'S LEGACY.

Q. Have you ever been paid your legacy under this

MRE. PHORNE'S LEGALY.

Q. Have you ever been paid your legacy under this will?

Mr. Clinton objected to the question and Mr. Lord changed it to, "Was there a transaction between your brother and yourself in regard to your legacy?"

The wilness replied—"I received it from him."

This transaction, witness testified, was in writing; when the paper or papers (for she was not sore whether there was one or two) were executed Mr. Thorne, Mr. Schell (dugustus) and William H. were present, besides another gentleman, whom she did not recollect; either William H. or Mr. Schell took the papers ofter they were signed. Mrs. Thorne testified that during his last sickness she called upon her father every day; she met there frequently Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. De Forrest and Mr. Barker; there were also present the curses and Drs. Linsly and Elliott, and sometimes Br. Austin Flint; either Mrs. Crawford or Mrs. Vanderbilt was slawys around and sometimes both.

Mr. Lord called upon Mr. Clinton to produce the papers executed by witness.

Counsel declined to insuch them until to-day, claiming that he was cuttled to a day's notice.

The Court sustained him in that pesition.

Mr. Lord wished then to have the nature of the papers assumed, subject to future correction if any mistake was made. The witness was ill and it would be not question about the character of the paper in question.

Mr. Clinton insisted upon his right to supply the

be well to finish her examination at once. There could be no question about the character of the paper in question.

Mr. Chinton insisted upon his right to supply the original papers themselves and the Court sustained him.

Mr. Lord remarked that this was "the only case between the Garden of Eden and the Day of Judgment in which such an objection would be raised."

"That is a jurisdiction the Court can highly assume so be can't pass upon it," said Surrogate Caivin.

Mrs. Thorne suggested that it would be wise to finish her examination, as see was not sure whether she would appear again as a witness.

Mr. Clinton insisted upon having the papers in court, and the lady was allowed to step down with an intimation that she would be called again and questioned about the paper.

An klectrician's Testimony.

Dr. Frederick Weil, of No. 226 East Twenty first street, was called by Mr. Lore. He testified that he was an electrician and magnetician and had lived in this city for the past six years; previously he had lived in the Republic of Mexico; was born in this city, where his father had lived; in his practice he rubbed patients; this was always done by the advice of other physicians; first become acquainted with Commodore Vandervillon the 9th of May, 1876, when he was called to the house in Washington place; Mrs. Vanderbill entered the room and wasted throughout the ma

Mr. Lord proceeded to inquire about what tran-pired and what conversation occurred during the mr. Clinton objected, but the Surrogate admitted the answers, subject to being struck out by the Court

Mr. Chinton—I move to strings to surrogate admitted the answers, subject to being struck out by the Court alterward.

Witness said the Commodore was much benefited by the rubbing, and said to his wife, "Why have I been so long deprived of the only thing that has done me good?" Then he spoke in uncomplimentary terms of his attending physicians; Mrs. Vanderbilt was present of her own free wil; next night witness cailed at the same hour—nine o'clock; Mrs. Vander bilt was also present; she did nothing but look on; Commodore Vanderbilt talked a great deal; he spoke about his physical condition and the troubles be had had during life with respect to his physical condition; witness did not make any more replies than were necessary; sometimes he would repeat the same statement he had had said it; every night therester for three hights witness called and substantially the same events occurred. Mrs. Vanderbilt stanaing near the bed but not toking any part in the freatment; she betrayeds great deal of anxiety; the fourth night the Commodore told winces about his life, about the storms he had gone through—moral storms witness meant—and about his infirmaties. Witness continues, He was very load of the—the—the fair sex, it I may say it.

Mr. Chinton—I move to strike the answerout, as

Mr. Chaton-I move to strike the answer out, as

Mr. Chinton—I move to strike the answer out, as not having any bearing on the case.

The Surrogate—I don't are that it has any bearing on the case, but I think it won't hurt anybody. It is a weakness that we all have.

Mr. Lord—I hope the Court speaks for itself, not for all of us.

Witen I complimented the Commodore upon his physical appearance, continued the witness, and remarked that a man of his condition ought to last a century, he said he might possibly have outlived the century if it had not been for early indiscretions—those are his own words—early indiscretions carried into maturer life.

UNITERSANT SURROUNDINGS.

On that night as well as all the others, witness said,

On that night as well as all the others, witness said the Commodore would repeat bis statements, an when he had one subject to hand would follow it u

the Commodore to be sure and come the following ingut sgate.

Mr. Lord proceeded to question witness about his being refused admission to the house by a servant when he called on the following night. The testimony was objected to. Mr. Lord said he wished to prove that witness first called upon the Commodore vanderbar, that after the sixth night he was refused admission by Mrs. Vanderbilt or her agents; that he then wrote to the Commodore and received a reply signed by Mrs. Vanderbilt, The Surrogate released to admit this testimony, but on the other hand declined to have the less imony concerning the Commodore's repeating nimsell stricken from the record.

"Did you ever hear the Commodore say anything about being cured by prescriptions made up by looking at a lock of his fair?" asked Mr. Lord.

"On yea," responded the witness. He had time to say no more, for Mr. Chuton objected. The answer was stricken out and further testimony on the point excluded.

was stricken out and further testimony on the point excluded.

MONST GETTING NANIA.

Mr. Zachariah E. Simmons, et No. 365 Twenty-third street, was caried by Mr. Lord. He stated that he has lived in this city for thirty years.

Mr. Lord asked him whether he recollected calling upon Commodore Vannerhin in 1871 or 1872 relative to some stock or money transact on.

This line of examination was ordected to by Mr. Chaton, and the Surrogate requested commes for contestants to state what he proposed to show that on one occasion Mr. Simmons went to see Commodore Vannerbill to get from him information about stocks by which he hoped to make some money; that the Commodore asked him what he wanted to do with the money; that he made some reply, and that the Commodore went

on to say that at an early period of life the accumula-tion of money had become a manta with him, and that from that time he had never gotten over it; that he had been insane on the point all his life; that the there was a conversation with regard to his son Cor-

had been instane on the point all jis life; that the there was a conversation with regard to his son Cornelius.

The Court said the testimony relating to Cornelius was sumissible and Mr. Lord questiaged the witness. The latter testified:—I said to him. "Cornelius is pretty short, Commodore; he is behaving himself very well now, is not he?" he said, "Oh, yes, yery well, yery well; but he must be patient;" I said to him. "Ferhaps he would have been a listle better if he had been encouraged mere; some people think his shortcomings are caused, perhaps, by your harshness;? "Well, perhaps they might have been," he said, "but I think not."

To Mr. Clinton, on the cross-examination, witness detailed the relations that had existed between himself and Cornelius J.; the latter he became acquainted with in 1864, at the office of witness, at No. 544 Broadway; was not interested in every lottery and policy shop in the city at that time; was now forty-seven years ago and remained in it until about 1873; from the time of his first acquaintance with cornelius J. to the present had lent him money and borrowed from him; six months ago borrowed \$1,100 from him and paid him within thirty days; after Cornelius bankruptcy proceedings he had paid back borrowed money to witness amounting to \$1,000 or \$1,500; at the time of the know that he was in receipt of \$1,000 a year; Cornelius the latter owed witness about \$2,000 or had owed it to him until he signed off on the occasion of Cornelius' bankruptcy; lent Cornelius \$400 a few weeks ago; it was repaid jent him \$300 last summer; did not know that he was in a dollar now; had been personally acquainted with Commodore Vanderbit for about eighteen years before the latter died; part of the money which Cornelius, but admitted that he was not onecreed in any business whatever with Cornelius, but admitted that he was hot onecreed in any business whatever with Cornelius, except to lend him money or to borrow from him.

The case was adjourned till this morning at ele-

THE WILL OF EDWARD BOYLE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, by Vicar General Quinn in the estate of the late Ed ward Boyle. The wife of the testator having died three days before her husband it became becessary for the estate, which is left to the House of the Good Shepherd, to be administered. The Vicar General is president of the Order of this institution and an ex-officio administrator to this estate. Mr. Eugene Kelly and Mr. Henry L. Hoguet were accepted as bondsmeu. The estate is valued at about \$60,000.

THE DEAD ENGINEER.

OBSEQUIES OF CHIEF ENGINEER OLSEN. OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR HURON. AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY TARD.

The obsequies of the late Chief Engineer Edmune lisen, who lost his life in the ill-fated United States sloop of war Huron, off Kitty Hawk, N. C., in December last, were held at this station yesterday afernoon. The remains arrived here from Norfolk, Va., on Sunday night last, and the following day they were removed from the Old Wyanoke, by the government tuguoat to the Gob dock at the Brooklyu Navy Yard. There they were placed in Sallors' Hall, where a marine guard was station between the interval which elapsed from the time of shortly before two o'clock yesterday atternoon bearse and twelve carriages drove in through the from which the scows ply between the Cob dock and the yard. From the carriages alighted four ladies in deep mourning - the aged mother of the deceased engineer and three of his married sisters. Mrs. Cautonic, Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Clarke; his father and brother. At the dock they were met by a large

deceased engineer and three of his married sisters, Mrs. Cautonic, Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Clarke; his father and brother. At the dock they were met by a large party.

Among the naval officers on duty at this station in attendance were the following:—Unief Engineers E. Lawton, Wilson, Snyder, Henderson, Seweil, Wharton, Robie, Simson and Lewis; Captain Ramsey, Commander McCook, of the Ordnance Bureau; Commanders Huntington and Celton, Captain Mecker, of the Marine Guard; Surgeon Rubinson and Chaptain Mattews, of the United States steamer Colorado; Surgeon Black, Assistant Engineers Morely, Wood, Ogdon, Entiwistic, Brosnohao, Holishan and Barrey; Paymaster Fuery; Naval Constructors B. F. Deance and Pook, Mr. Edward Gage and several other citizens, relatives and friends of the deceased, also took part in the occessions. The naval officers, who were in unitorin, wore crape as a mourning badge upon the left arm. The funeral party embarked on the scow and were speedily transported across the stream to the dock, Walking over to the halt in which the casket, encased in a wooden box, was laid, the relatives gathered about the bier and shed tears. The casket, which was covered with the Union Jack, was handsomely decorated with fibral emblems. Among the latter tributes of affectionate memory was a beautiful cross, a pullow with the word "Husband," two anchors, on one of which was worked in flowers "Our Papa." There was size a floral cross of unique design.

"ONLY ONE YMAR MORR,"

While awaiting the announcement of the services the officers commingled and quietly discussed the sad circumstances attending the deate of their comrare. One officer remarked, "Poor Edmand! He has been one to serve and then I will be detailed to shore duty." "Another officer remarked, "Now, what, after the control of the control of the services when the control of two years, and he used to say, "Well, thank God I've only one year.

attached to that ship for two years, and he used to say. Well, thank God I've only one year more to serve and then I will be detailed to shore duty." Another officer remarked, "Now, what, after all, if we should not have the body of Olsen acre? I am not quite satisfied as to the identification of the remains. They were recovered on the beach when much disfigured by decomposition, and have, as I anderstand it, only been identified by the lather of the deceased by means of a ring."

About two o'clock Chaplain Mathews, wearing the white robes of the Protestant Episcopal ministry, outered the hall and read the solemn burial services of that rituel, at the conclusion of which the body bearers, six scamen of the Colorado, bore the exaket outside. The pathearers were:—Chief Engineers Du Vann and Whitaker, Surgeon Henry M. Welles, Assistant Naval Constructor Hoover, Paymaster Billings and Licetonant Signonds. On the plateau, in front of Sailors' Hail, 100 mes of the crew of the receiving ship and a guard of fifty marines were drawn up. The sailors who were on the right opened ranks, and facing inward took off their caps as the remains passed down the dock. The marines, ander the command of Captain Mecker, sailded, and the drum corpipisyod a dirge on the left of the line. The relatives and irreds then crossed over to the Navy Yard and took their places in their carriages. On the second trip the boat made the body was carried over. Then followed the marine guard and the officers. The flags of the United States snips kinnesota and Colorado were flying at hail-mast during the procession as jet is the city into the creations were interred in Cypress Hills Cometers.

PAYING THE PENSIONERS.

The payments to pensioners made on Monday at Exchange place included 910 vouchers. These represented 300 widows of army officers or soldiers; 12 widows of naval officers, marines or satiors; 532 army invalids and 66 naval pensioners belonging to the same class. The payments made to these four classes of the nation's creditors were \$5,166 99, \$354, \$16,052 23, \$2,248 28. Some of the people were so anxious to get their money that they went before sunrise to the office in order sccure a piace in the line, where they would have but a short time to wait. In the middle of the day the doors were shut so as to temporarily prevent the ingress of the maimed and suffering men who had risked their lives for the country's cause. Although this was a necessary measure to prevent excessive

crowding inside the men took it very badly and seemed hurt that better accommodations had not been provided. At two o'clock the jam before the derks' desks was very great, and several of the police force were on duty to see that order was kept and that the stronger did not estry the places of the weaker ones. A place in the west side of the office was see part for the women. These were wislows, mothers or sisters of deceased pensioners or the guardians of confident. In the course of the day "finariow Weed, private, Captain Nathan Stewart's company, New York Militia," dropped in to draw his quarter's pension, \$24. The "redoubtable old veteran was accompaned by his daughter, and received his money as proudly as though it were a Majer General's. "John A. Dix, second fleutouant, Fourteenth and Twenty-first United States infantry," was not on hand to sign the payroli, but is expected to answer to his name to-day or to-morrow. The same may be said of General Edward Hall, who was first licutenant in Captain Burbock soompany, freenty-first United States infantry. Colonel Abraham Dally, who was corporal in Captain Andrew Bremmer's company New York militia, was paid his \$24 yesterday, and accise was Isaac M. Phyle, of Captain R. J. Wall's company New York militia, was paid his \$24 yesterday, and accise was Isaac M. Phyle, of Captain R. J. Wall's company New York militias. Allogether there are between the bundred and six hundred survivors of the war of 1812 on the payrolis.

Of the veterans of 1812 there were twenty-nine who yesterday received their penaions. The widow of the man who cut the recei States in twain by lorging his wey through the Mushishpp, and who lashed himself to the rigging in Mobile day—the heroic Farragut—receives \$2,000 a year.

POLICE HATS.

It is proposed by the Poisce Commissioners of Brook yn to make a change in the style of chapeaus worn by the members of the department. The close fitting cap worn at present is said to produce baldness and is only for summer use. The matter has been placed before a committee composed of captains of a number of the presencts, who it is said will decide upon the Derby hat.